PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS

# The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

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**The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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*[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]*

## Notes and News.

### The Enfranchisement of Russian Women.

In reply to a wire asking whether the universal suffrage proclaimed by the new Government includes women's suffrage, the Secretary of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance has received a cablegram from Madame Schischkinn-Yavein, President of the National Society for Women's Rights, saying that in the liberties proclaimed, women are excluded. The message continues:—"We demand, we protest, we demonstrate."

According, however, to Mr. Harold Williams, *The Daily Chronicle's* correspondent in Petrograd, the Russian women *are* to have votes. Writing on April 1st, he says: "The Government has not yet officially announced its views on Women's Suffrage, but Ministers say it is decided that women shall vote later in municipal and rural council elections, and in elections for the Constituent Assembly." He adds that the chief newspapers have adopted the principle, and the chief parties have it on their programme.

### The Health of the Nation.

During last week three documents were published which throw into glaring relief the urgency of greater expenditure of money and energy on child-saving and the problems connected with it.

The Registrar-General states that the year 1916 will probably show the lowest birth-rate ever recorded; Sir Arthur Newsholme, the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, shows that 575,078 children under five died during the years 1911-14, while the "Health of the People: A New Policy," which is the report of a Committee of Unionist M.P.s which has been sitting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Waldorf Astor, points out that our present system whereby the care of public health "is distributed among six Government departments is a guarantee of practical waste and inefficiency."

These documents give valuable backing to the scheme for a Ministry of Health, which it is understood will be provided for in Lord Rhondda's Bill dealing with the nation's health.

### The Destruction of Food.

In an article in *The Daily News* of April 4th, Dr. Saleeby shows that Lord Milner was mistaken in his statement in the House of Lords that no food is now being used in brewing. It is true that the further destruction of barley for brewing has been prohibited, a large stock of malted barley being now in the brewers' hands; but, states Dr. Saleeby, brewers are still destroying maize and rice and grits. "They are further destroying nearly a thousand tons of sugar a week, and vast quantities of sugar are now lying at the docks which no mere caterer for the food of the people may use, because Lord Devonport has forbidden its release except for the brewers.

"The brewers tell us that the sugar they use is unfit for human consumption, and so they put it into beer. But they libel themselves. The sugar, and the only sugar, from which alcohol is made is glucose. . . . Brewers' sugar has been purchaseable at the shops for months' past; I have kept myself going on it, in large degree, for a long time."

Dr. Saleeby also points out that malt-cake is an excellent food for cattle, and can therefore increase the supply of milk and meat, of both of which there is a shortage.

### Wages of Women Munition Workers.

In reply to a question by Mr. Anderson on April 3rd, Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, stated that the Minister of Munitions had considered the recommendations of the Committee on Production with reference to the wages of women, and had decided to issue a new series of orders which would raise the time rate of women now working in men's work by four shillings a week, and that of girls under eighteen who were doing men's work by one penny an hour.

The time rate of women over eighteen who were not doing men's work, said Mr. Kellaway, would be increased by one penny an hour, and three-farthings an hour when employed on piecework, while girls of over seventeen and under eighteen would receive an increase of a halfpenny an hour and a farthing an hour when on piecework.

### The Women's Land Army.

Up to Saturday last, 5,500 women had joined the Land Army, but many more are still wanted. Women who enrol now will be able to follow the growth of crops from the time when the land is ploughed and ready for the seed until the harvesting, and will, therefore, be of more use to the farmers and the country next year than those who join up later. Those who show themselves efficient will be put in charge of parties of workers, and receive a slightly higher rate of pay. Milkers are urgently wanted at once, and arrangements have been made for their training.

Forms for enrolment can be obtained from any post office.

### Women Shop Assistants Underpaid.

At the Conference of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, at Leeds, a resolution was passed noting with satisfaction that the Government was considering the extension of the Trades Board Act to the retail and wholesale distributive trades, and calling for immediate legislation. It was stated that women members of the Union over twenty-one years of age were being paid the following weekly rates in the trades named:—Mantle trade, 10s.; pawnbroking, 8s.; boot trade, 8s.; grocery, 16s.; drapery, 7s. 6d.; millinery show-rooms, 12s.; and fancy leather goods, 17s. Rates earned by women not members of the Union must be considerably lower. While some women substituted in trades hitherto confined to men were able, by means of organisation, to demand from £3 to £4 a week, there were women in the distributive trades earning as little as 7s. 6d.

# "A Corporate Life and Offered Ideal."

A Forward Step in Education.

The final report of the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to employment after the war, contains recommendations the adoption of which would aiter our system of elementary and secondary education from top to bottom. They include the abolition of "half-time" p" the age of fourteen, and compulsory attendance at day co uation classes for not less than eight hours a week between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. Manual and technical instruction is recommended for the later stages of education, both for boys and girls, and provision for medical and clinical treatment up to the age of eighteen. The report also contains very interesting reflections on the effects of the war on the juvenile part of the population, and the attitude of people at large towards education in this country.

"Every thinking man must have reflected at some time during the war on the difference between the sacrifices made by the nation for its youth and the sacrifices made by its youth for the nation," writes an officer of the New Army in a letter on "The Waste of Youth" published in *The Daily Telegraph* of April 10th. There can be no doubt that many men will come back from the war with a determination to obtain better conditions for their children than have fallen to their own lot; and though the recommendations of the Report may form as big an advance on our present system of education as public opinion will as yet tolerate, a growing section among all classes is anxious for a bolder policy, that will consider education less in relation to employment and more as an equipment for a full human life.

The Committee have not put forward their own ideal, but have limited themselves in their Report to recommendations which they consider immediately practicable. Before a complete remedy can be found for the defects of our public elementary education, there must, they consider, be "nothing less than a complete change of temper and outlook on the part of the people of this country as to what they mean, through the forces of industry and society, to make of their boys and girls. Can the age of adolescence be brought out of the purview of economic exploitation and into that of the social conscience? Can the conception of the juvenile as primarily a little wage-earner be replaced by the conception of the juvenile as primarily the workman and the citizen in training? Can it be established that the educational purpose is to be the dominating one, without as well as within the school doors, during those formative years between twelve and eighteen? If not, clearly no remedies at all are possible in the absence of the will by which alone they could be rendered more effective."

While this will is gradually forming in the nation, it is proposed, as an instalment, to raise the school-leaving age to fourteen, and to arrange a system of compulsory continuation classes up to the age of eighteen for at least eight hours out of the ordinary working week. The Committee express the opinion that the system of half-time employment and half-time education after the age of fourteen is not at present attainable—such a proposal would "excite alarm and hostility amongst many parents and employers"—but after consultation with experienced teachers they have convinced themselves that the few hours' weekly which appears to them all that can, at the present time, be secured for education, will be of real value. Boys and girls will at least be kept in touch with the moral and disciplinary influences of school, and if, as recommended, physical exercises are to form part of every continuation course, their bodily health will be much improved. They will still be under authority—instead of, as they do now, attaining an independent status as soon as they enter employment. They will be "open to the influence of encouragement and reproof, the corporate life, and the offered ideals which, even more than mere instruction, are the essence of the educative process."

This "corporate life and offered ideal" is entirely lacked by many boys—and still more girls—of the poorer classes just at the critical years when they are entering adolescence. In the letter above referred to, the writer draws a contrast between the lives of many of the men in the ranks and those of himself and his brother officers. "The youth of the professional and well-to-do classes," he points out, "are among the spoilt children of the world. Their school life and their university life lasts till they are twenty-two or even older. They have plenty of open-air games; they are well fed; their education is made to most of them interesting and agreeable; and they step out into life at the end of it equipped at any rate with bodily strength, and traditions and friendships that help them in their difficulties and add immensely to their capacity for happiness. The children of the working classes leave school at the age when these fortunate boys are passing out of the preparatory school, and from that time their lives are submerged in the serious business of earning, a business that yields few opportunities for the games, the open air, and happy and irresponsible companionships of the public school. Let anybody look at a squad of recruits from the towns doing their first drill, and then at a squad of cadets doing their first drill if he wants to know what a difference that makes to build and constitution and quickness of body."

But though the recommendations of the Committee do not propose for the poorer classes anything approaching the educational advantages of the well-to-do, they at least offer some chance of a corporate life. Since the continuation classes are to be taken during the working day—the system of compulsory evening classes being condemned by the Committee—it is to be hoped that many children will be aroused to sufficient interest in their education to take advantage, in the evening, of the opportunities offered by well-organised clubs, as well as by the more formal classes organised by the Education Authorities. The Scout and Cadet Corps movements are also likely to gain in influence when the school-leaving age is raised, and when children remain in touch with one another for several years longer. More lasting comradeships will be formed under the new conditions, and these are a very important factor in education. To the advantages already named must be added an improvement in the status of the teachers, enabling them to take a wider view and exert a more stimulating influence than many of them can do at present.

M. M.

## WOMEN TEACHERS DEMAND EQUAL PAY.

At the annual Conference of the National Federation of Women Teachers, opened on Tuesday, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, a resolution was passed demanding equal pay for equal work for women teachers, declaring that no teacher (man or woman) recognised by the Board of Education as qualified to take charge of a class should receive less than a minimum wage of £100 per annum, and regretting the action of the National Union of Teachers in attempting to make compulsory a scale of salaries which was not based on these principles. Married men, said the President, Miss E. Phipps, had excited sympathy because of their heavy expenses, but unmarried women had many heavy responsibilities too.

A protest was made against the exclusion from benefit from the National Union of Teachers War Aid Funds of women teachers whose husbands are killed in the war and their children.

# "The Common Cause" Hut.

In his speech in favour of Mr. Asquith's motion on March 28th, the Prime Minister said, speaking of his experience as Minister of Munitions of the Women Munition Workers:—"It would have been impossible to produce that overwhelming mass of ammunition which we had at the Somme had it not been for the work of these women, and they have shown a devotion and zeal—and may I say courage?—which are beyond challenge." The next day a deputation waited on the Prime Minister, and among the speakers was Miss Anderson, Chief Lady Factory Inspector, who quoted an American employer of great experience who said: "The best labour in the world is that of the British working woman. She is versatile, energetic in rising to emergencies, and uncomplaining in difficulties."

These are the women catered for by The Common Cause Hut. £822 has been subscribed; only £178 remains to be collected to complete the £1,000 needed. Shells were needed on the Somme, and they were there. Shells will be needed on the Vimy Ridge, and they will be there in abundance; but it is up to us to look after the girl who makes them. So send along a donation, large or small, for The Common Cause Hut.

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| Burton W.S.S. (for a bed) ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
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# Women in Commerce.

Interview with Lady Mackworth.

Lady Mackworth, who is a Director of Consolidated Cambrian, Ltd., and Chairman of the Sanatogen Company, is a keen suffragist, and, of course, wants votes for women on equal terms with men; but she thinks that the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference with regard to women's suffrage are very satisfactory on the whole. It is a great step forward, because it will establish the principle of votes for women, and Lady Mackworth regards an age differentiation between men and women as less objectionable than any other.

"What effect will the vote have upon the position of women in industry and commerce?" Lady Mackworth continued. "Well, that is always a difficult point to generalise about. I am convinced that the great need among women is a higher standard of wages, and to obtain this they must have better trade union organisation. Of course the possession of the vote would tend to stimulate trade unionism, because a union of voters is a very powerful body, and can have a direct influence upon wages and conditions. The experience of the miner shows this. But women must be united in their demand for better rates of pay all round. A woman with a good public school and university education ought not to be satisfied with a maximum salary of £300 a year. And yet, in the existing state of things, there are very few chances open to any woman, whatever her qualifications, of earning more.

"I was reading lately a book by Miss Wilma Meikle about the women's movement," Lady Mackworth went on. "I don't agree at all with the author's chief contention that women were mistaken in trying to get education and political recognition first; these things are absolutely necessary in the process of building up an equal position for men and women. But I think there is a good deal of truth in the view that women have always been hampered by the fact that they don't set out to make money, and are on the whole not expected to have money. The suffrage movement has always been in one sense an idealist movement; perhaps if women had more control of the material goods of the country the struggle would not have been so long."

I asked Lady Mackworth what were her views about the future possibilities for women in commerce.

"All the hindrances to the success of women in commerce that really exist at all," was the reply, "are due to tradition and prejudice. There is no reason why women should not be just as successful, just as responsible as men in business—if they were given the same chance. But it is the custom for most large business concerns to be handed on from father to son; the son is taken into the firm as a matter of course. Why not the daughter?"

Lady Mackworth's own experience is, of course, a proof of the success of this course, and she thinks that there is a tendency since the war to try the experiment more widely. So far opposition to it is based wholly on prejudice; there is no fear of competition, as there is in the legal profession, because women in responsible business posts are still very much the exception.

"What is the best training for commerce? My father has always held very strongly that the best training for commerce that a man can have is the ordinary Public School and University education, and I have no reason to think that a woman's should be different; beyond this, the chief need is commercial experience. Women have been handicapped all along, not only by their lack of training but by their lack of experience in the commercial and industrial world. During the war they have been called upon to take up work which is absolutely new to them, sometimes after only a few weeks' training, and they are expected to replace men who have had years of preparation and experience. It is not to be wondered at if the results have not always been beyond criticism. But," said Lady Mackworth, "there is another thing which has prevented the best results from being obtained from all the new women workers. It is most important, where women are employed, that they should be selected and supervised by women. A man who is quite capable of selecting a good male clerk may be altogether unable to choose, among a number of girls, the one really best fitted for the job. He doesn't even look for the same qualities that he would require in a man; and the result is that in the appointment of women to replace men a great many mistakes have been made, simply through the inability of the average man to select the right woman."

Lady Mackworth believes that women must demand absolutely equal rates of pay for equal work, and that they must demand, too, equal chances of promotion. This, she says, has always been one of the difficulties in the way of women in business. Custom prescribes that the higher and more responsible posts should invariably be given to men; but there is no reason except this tradition, why women should not fill the same posts and earn the same salaries as men in every grade of commerce. Women must themselves make an effort to get rid of the barriers which have stood in their way in the world of commerce as well as in the world of politics.

Elinor Burns.

# Correspondence.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Madam,—In reply to your correspondent "Z.," may I point out that there are reasons why notification and compulsory detention should not be applied to those known to be suffering from venereal diseases:

(1) These diseases are most contagious in their early stages. (2) In these early stages they do not incapacitate patients sufficiently to compel them to seek medical advice. To prevent contagion it is of first importance to obtain early treatment, and this would certainly not be obtained if it were to result in notification and compulsory detention. These diseases cannot, therefore, be tackled like scarlet fever, &c., which are of limited duration, and which usually render the patient so ill that he is glad of medical aid and nursing, even if accompanied by segregation.

In reply to the suggestion of O. A. S., that "illicit sexual intercourse should be made a criminal offence. Difficulties of legislation there certainly would be in finding the guilty party." It seems to me that all attempts at dealing with prostitution have so far failed because attention has been centred on finding the guilty party, and that we might get on better if we focussed our attention on finding the most helpless. To do this it will be necessary to differentiate between prostitution in the sense of promiscuous sexual intercourse, and prostitution in the sense of such intercourse practised as a trade. At present prostitution is a lawful trade, and it is claimed that the girls and women practising this trade are a protection to the home. In proportion, as a girl depends for her living on this trade, so is she rendered incapable of earning her living by other means—she loses her power of choosing her walk in life.

Now, we have to recognise that there are boys and girls whose physical development is rapid and premature, and that while this rapid development is proceeding, their mental development tends to lag behind, and we find adolescents who have the temptations of adults, and the judgment and self-control of children. Such boys and girls should be recognised as "incapable of managing themselves and their affairs." At present none are allowed to have control of their money and land until they are twenty-one years of age. Why then should a girl be allowed to enter a trade which will make her a social outcast and incapacitate her for any other occupation?

I therefore suggest that, while no law is made against prostitution in the sense of promiscuous sexual intercourse, we shall no longer recognise prostitution as a lawful trade—at least for those under twenty-one years. When the law lays its hand on "an unfortunate," or any girl under twenty-one who cannot demonstrate that she is earning her living by some other trade than this, she should be committed under the Act for the care of the feeble-minded. Let her be taught to earn her living, or, if she is mentally incapable of this, let her be protected until her mind is sufficiently developed. Some will remain permanently immature in mind.

Erie Evans.

Postscript.—Since writing my letter of the 1st inst. I see that an amendment has been carried to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill to enable girls under eighteen years to be committed to homes until they are nineteen years. And I have also seen it urged that this should be resisted on the ground that conviction depends at present on the evidence of one policeman, and that he can base his evidence on the report of any one man, without that man being liable to be cross-questioned.

It is pointed out that this lays girls open to blackmail—the man urging the girl to yield to him under threat of reporting her to the police for soliciting. We know this already happens; the fact that the result of conviction would be a school and not a prison is not likely to make it more terrible to the girl than it is already.

Instead of resisting the proposed amendment would it not be wiser to welcome it as a small step in the right direction, and fight against convictions on the evidence of a single policeman, and require evidence that the girl solicited for economic gain, or was so persistent as to cause annoyance, that is (*a*) the evidence on oath of the man solicited; (*b*) evidence of how the girl earns her living.

Erie Evans.


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## President Wilson's Speech to Congress.

By Mrs. Fawcett.

When Charles James Fox heard of the fall of the Bastille in 1789, he wrote to a friend, "How much the greatest event it is that ever happened in the world, and how much the best." Thoughts similar to these must have risen spontaneously in all our minds on hearing of the great events of the last three weeks: the Russian Revolution, and now, on Good Friday, the news of President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he expresses the determination of his Government "to accept the gage of battle with the natural foe of liberty." His words, endorsed as they are by an immense majority of both Houses of the American Parliament, usher in a new world. Henceforward the English-speaking nations are at one as they never have been since the American Revolution; henceforward the countries which are foremost in standing for the principles of democracy and self-government are at one and are united in a common resolve to resist the natural foes of liberty, the nations which stand for autocracy and tyranny. The revolution in Russia and the establishment of free institutions there make the road clear and plain to many who could not at first discern what the real issues were. But now, more clearly than ever, these issues are perceived: they are set forth in President Wilson's speech to Congress on Monday, April 2nd, which we have all been reading, and from which one short paragraph may here be quoted:—"We are accepting the challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government following such methods we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organised power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world. We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall if necessary spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad—now that we see facts with no veil of false pretence about them—to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world, for the liberating of its peoples—the German peoples included—for the rights of nations great and small, and for the privilege of nations everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience. The world must be safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty."

Readers of The Common Cause are trained in the principles of democracy. To whatever political party they may belong they stand for liberty and self-government, and know and constantly insist upon the fact that there is no satisfactory basis of government except the consent of the governed. Women Suffragists have constantly for the last fifty years demanded the application of this democratic principle to women, and they now see in this gigantic world-war that Armageddon is being fought to maintain the principles of freedom and democracy for which they have always stood. The Suffrage demand is that these principles should be acted upon. Great Britain and her Overseas Dominions, the United States and the Scandinavian countries, to which our cause owes so much, have been the great missionaries of this Gospel to the rest of the world, spreading knowledge of the fact that political principles are applicable to both sexes alike.

The President's speech and his address, published in January to the belligerent nations, will always stand for the type of high idealism which has led the United States to depart from its traditional aloofness from the tragedies and struggles of the old world. That attitude has long been becoming untenable. It is destroyed for ever now; and the United States throws in its lot with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia to fight for the ultimate peace of the world, to make the world safe for democracy and to plant peace upon the trusted foundations of political liberty. Democracy has been tried in the furnace of war, and has

not been found wanting. In a further address to the American people, issued from Washington on Good Friday, President Wilson indicates his own hope and expectation with regard to the future. "The hope of the world is that when the European war is over . . . that in some ordered, just way, the peace of the world may be maintained by such co-operation of force among the great nations as may be necessary to maintain peace and freedom throughout the world."

## N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service.

HEADQUARTERS: 2, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

*Founded by the Scottish Federation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.*

SALONIKA.

It has been bitterly cold, and one can hardly hold a pen to write. This morning I found difficulty in writing so much as a label: the mittens we wear are a varied lot, but we are very glad to have them. The hills behind are covered with snow, and we are all reminded pretty forcibly of what we had to bear at Ghevgheli, though, of course, it is nothing like that in reality, and our conditions of life here are very, very different to those terrible weeks. It will soon change again, though, and the snow and rain will perhaps give us a better water supply when summer comes. You have no idea how difficult it is to air or dry your clothes! The only fire is in the kitchen, and oil is too precious to make a stove possible. (The patients, of course, have stoves in their tents, and very comfortable they look, instead of the dusty coal stoves of last winter.)

It is grand weather for appetites, however, and even "bully" goes down with a will. Our cooks have discovered several different ways of disguising it, but we old hands know!

We have a woman patient! One of the victims of shell-fire round ——— brought down in the ambulance train with the soldiers. Her brother was killed at her side—where her husband is or her three children, she does not know—never will, I expect, poor soul. She is extremely ill, and one wonders whether she wishes to come back to life shattered and maimed. She seems happy with us, and knows she is surrounded with her fellow-countrymen; though she cannot see them, she can hear them talking. I went to bathe her head with some of the eau-de-Cologne Mrs. Duguid sent back with me for hospital use—she loved it, poor thing, kept whispering, "Dobbra, dobbra," which means, "good," and turning her head from side to side on the pillow to let me bathe her cheeks. What a pitiful victim of force and cruelty, and only one of thousands! Well, whether she lives or dies, she will have been nursed as few of her fellow-countrywomen have had the chance to be, by a devoted nurse, speaking Serbian fluently, and who spares no trouble to anticipate the slightest need or wish of such a poor fragment of humanity—and yet a sister and an ally of all of us.

I had an amusing experience to-day with an Albanian out-patient. A soldier attached to the Albanian Headquarters here, who comes sometimes to see fellow-countrymen whom we have as patients, and who thought he also would like to be treated as one. I gave him some cough-lozenges, great big things, to be slowly sucked, and, entirely forgetting that here nodding your head means "No," and shaking it means "Yes," I did the latter when in dumb show he enquired if it were to be swallowed whole! *How* he swallowed it I cannot imagine; evidently there was nothing wrong with his tonsils! Happily he did not die of a choking fit, but I shall not forget again that shaking your head to a Balkan States man does not mean a negative! These patients are a difficulty; they do not speak Serbian, but imagine you must know all they want you to. It took four of us of all languages to make this man understand he was to take his medicine three times daily out of a measured bottle. He ended by saying, triumphantly, "First time, one measure; second time, two measures; third time, three measures," by which time both the bottle and he would have come to an end probably!

The time of Epiphany in the Greek Church brings with it a peculiarly interesting ceremony for which the whole town goes *en fête*, and none of your workpeople turn up. A very ceremonial "Te deum" takes place at one of the principal churches, and then the Metropolitan, accompanied by several other priests, all in their most gorgeous canonicals, process down to the water-side, where, under the shadow of the "White Tower," a silver cross is thrown into the Bay and dived for by expert divers. Whoever recovers it is supposed to be safe from ill for the next twelve months. I should imagine that probable, if he survived the chill of those January waters! Four white doves are then released and fly off to freedom; then the sea is considered safe for travel and prolific in fish until next Epiphany comes round. This "Blessing of the Waters," I believe, is a relic of the days when Venice was ruler of Salonika, against whose powers afterwards the Turks built the aforesaid "White Towers," a striking landmark, and one whose walls, could they speak would tell many a wonderful tale. For the first time in its existence, an Allied Army has a garden and some chickens on its roof!

My latest present is a sea-horse. I have never seen one out of an aquarium, and everyone is very interested in it. It is pickled in a bottle, poor thing! If we have to move, it will go in a drug box, and be another "mascot" for the pharmacy.

In spite of the cold and rain, snowdrops and crocuses are out in abundance on the hills, the former a good deal bigger than ours, but, otherwise, exactly the same. I hope this spring one may be able, now there are roads, to see a little of the country in its prettiest time, but we may have to keep near Salonika—one can't tell.

LONDON UNITS.

Dr. Potter has just returned from Russia, as her contract with the London Units is at an end. We shall not repeat the details of work that have already been printed in these columns, but Dr. Potter has been able to supply first-hand information of the hospital at Reni, of which only a very brief report has been received.

The Russian authorities provided for use as wards two small rooms and one large room, all of which had double windows to keep out the cold, and one other large room without double windows; also some other rooms for stores, and a house next door in which the *personnel* lived.

There was a shortage of bandages and wool at the start, and Dr. Inglis was told that if she could send someone a two hours' journey by carriage, large stores would be obtained. Dr. Potter went off on this commission, but as her carriage was driven by a soldier who did not know the road, and across a marsh, the journey was prolonged for seven hours, by which time the store was closed, and she had to wait till next day. That is characteristic of Russia! The supply obtained made up for the difficulties, and she returned on the cart triumphantly raised on bales of wool. After Dr. Inglis left for Odessa, the weather became intensely cold, and the hospital could obtain very little food and no coal or water. For two days wood was entirely lacking, the only fuel being reeds, and the only water melted snow. In a hospital where extremely badly wounded cases were being nursed, one can imagine the difficulties confronting the staff. The Russian Red Cross officer advised Dr. Potter, who was in charge, to close the hospital, but she felt it impossible to carry out an evacuation when the removal of many badly wounded cases might mean immediate death, and so forty beds were kept going somehow.

On Dr. Inglis' return from Odessa, Dr. Potter left, and the subsequent history of the hospital will be in Dr. Inglis' next Report, which should arrive shortly.

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At the annual meeting of the Scottish Federation held in Edinburgh on Saturday, March 31st, it was decided to change the title of the Hospitals to include Home Service. In future, the Hospitals will be known as the "Scottish Federation National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service." The Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, has received further magnificent donations during March from the many warm supporters of the Hospitals, the total for March being £17,103. During the past week, £4,000 has been received from Bombay, a further donation of £959 from Calcutta, and £100 from Madras. The support sent to the S.W.H. from India as the result of Mrs. Abbott's tour has surpassed all expectations, and the Committee's heartiest thanks are due to the many friends in India who have come forward so enthusiastically to help the work of the Units, in whatever part of the world they are carrying on their humanitarian work.

Contributions towards the Serbian Prisoners of War Fund opened by the S.W.H. have been very disappointing. It is hoped a greater and immediate response will be made before the Fund is closed. The sum it is hoped to raise is £1,000.

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THE LADY'S PICTORIAL for April 7th contains reproductions of the most interesting photos taken by the Ministry of Munitions, in order to show women at work on skilled engineering processes. These photos were exhibited last week at the Royal Colonial Institute, and are now to be seen at Gateshead. Others may be shown later in London, and if they are as interesting as the first collection they should be well worth a visit.

# Notes from Headquarters.

**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**
*President*: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

*Hon. Secretaries:*
Miss Violet Eustace.
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

*Hon. Treasurer:*
Mrs. Auerbach.
*Secretary:*
Miss Edith Stopford.

*Offices:* Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

The Committee to obtain the Opening of the Legal Profession to Women has drafted a leaflet in connection with the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill. This is now in course of preparation, and will shortly be on sale at the Literature Department.

We have about two hundred of the handsome programme covers which were used at the Queen's Hall Meeting for sale. Those who obtained one at the time of the Workers' Demonstration will remember that the date and place of meeting have been printed on a separate flap, which can very easily be covered by a small slip. We are willing to sell these handsome cases to any Society at the nominal price of four shillings per 100.

## In Memoriam: Mr. Edward Harford Smith.

We regret to announce the death, on April 4th, of Mr. Edward Harford Smith, a staunch supporter of Women's Suffrage for nearly fifty years. He never wavered in his allegiance, and always wore the N.U.W.S.S. Badge, which Mrs. Harford Smith pinned upon his breast in death. The last subject on which Mr. Harford Smith asked for news to be read out to him was that of Electoral Reform, which he said was the most important thing in the paper, and he much rejoiced at the prospect of justice being done to women.

## Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service.

Headquarters: 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

*Founded by the Scottish Federation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.*

Further subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. N. Graves, 66, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forward as per list to March 29th, 1917 ... ... ... | 189,402 | 8 | 8½ |
| Further donations received to April 5th, 1917:— | | | |
| *Gourock W.S.S., per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas.: Result of meeting held in the Gamble Institute (£7 9s. 7d.), Collection from Scholars in Gourock Central H.G. School, per Mr. Fulton (£4 3s.) (Corsica) ... | 11 | 12 | 7 |
| Wick War Dressings Work Party, per Caithness County Branch, British Red Cross Society, per John Turnbull, Esq., County Hon. Treas. ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *Part proceeds, Exhibition of Work of the Women's Institute, per Miss N. Cattrall, Head Teacher, for maintenance of the "Oldham" bed at Royaumont ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. D. Y. Cameron ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. T. Turnbull ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Boyd ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *Hull W.S.S., per Miss Hyde, Hon. Sec. (12th monthly collection) ... ... ... ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Mrs. Kennedy ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Kennedy ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. D. L. Maxwell ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Mrs. A. J. Craig ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Employees Seedhill Finishing Co., Ltd., per R. Benson, Esq., per Miss Etta Shankland | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Colby ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| *Birmingham Burns Club, per Robt. McKenzie, Esq., Hon. Treas., to maintain the "Birmingham Burns Club" beds in Salonika and Dr. Bennett's Unit (six months) ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| *Anonymous ... ... ... ... | 16 | 13 | 4 |
| Messrs. Hugh Sanderson & Son and Employees, per Miss Bury | 8 | 9 | 1 |
| Miss Frances M. Smith ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Euphemia Walker ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Kelvin Workers' War Relief Fund, per C. W. Wainwright, Esq., Treas. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Niecks ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| *Lady Ardwall ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Low, per Miss Moir, Falkirk W.S.S.: Employees J. Band & Co. (£1 15s. 3d.), Employees Muirhead & Sons (£7), Burnbank Laundry (Firm) (£2 10s.), (Employees) (£2 10s.), Employees Eastern Saw Mills, J. Torrance & Co., (£1 2s. 8d.), Employees Brownlees Caledonian Sawmills (£1 15s.) ... | 15 | 12 | 11 |
| D. McGaw, Esq., per Mrs. Stout, Hon. Treas., St. Andrews W.S.S. (Serbian Unit)... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *King's Sutton Suffrage Soc., per Miss D. Browne ... ... | 3 | 14 | 6 |
| *Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Spelman, per Mrs. Cunliffe, Hon. Sec., Heathfield and District W.S.S. ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Colonel R. G. Wardlaw Ramsay | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.: Electric Coal Crane, per W. Ramsay (11s.), Mrs. Eddington (10s.), Mrs. Clendinnen (10s.), Mrs. Jeffrey (10s.), Pupils of Grange School, Bo'ness, per Mr. Andrew (£2 4s.), *Employees McVitie & Price (£15), *Leith Domestic Servants, per J. Russell (£5 4s. 2d.), No. 4 Hoist Squad, Hoistmen and Trimmers, per Mr. J. Munro (£1), Employees Munro & Co., Ltd. (£2 2s. 3d.), *Employees MacTaggart, Scott & Co. (£1 17s. 9d.), *Women Clerks, Accts. Office, G.P.O., per Miss Sutherland (£2 6s.), Employees Bridgness and Grange Collieries, per G. Burr, Esq. (£8 8s. 10d.), Employees and Staff Hawthorn & Co., Ltd. (£23 7s. 3d.), Employees Kinnell Canal and Coking Coal Co., Ltd. (£2), Collection, Leith Provident Co-op. Soc. Women's Guild, per Mrs. Nichol (£1 8s. 3d.), Employees McTaggart, Scott & Co. (£1 17s. 5d.), Employees Thomson & Porteous (£3 17s. 7d.), Collected on Tynecastle Football Club Field, March 10th (£6 7s. 11d.), Mrs. Nesbitt (£1), Miss Loudon, "Charles Loudon" bed (Royaumont) (part instalment) (£10), Employees Duncan, Flockhart & Co., per Mr. T. Sime (£5), Collected on Hibernian Football Club Field, March 17th to 28th (£7 5s. 3d.), Employees McTaggart, Scott & Co., per J. Lawrie, Esq. (£1 19s. 9d.) ... ... ... ... | 103 | 19 | 10 |
| *Per Mrs. Mansel Young, Hon. Treas., in India, S.W.H., for two beds, "The Madras Artists" and "St. Andrew's Church, Madras" ... ... | 100 | 19 | 6 |
| *Per Miss Verral, Hon. Sec., Surrey, Sussex and Hants Fed., result of Mrs. Shaw McLaren's Meeting (£70 13s. 1d.), Brighton and Hove Society, towards endowment of "Brighton and Hove" bed (Salonica) (£6) ... ... ... | 76 | 13 | 1 |
| *The Caledonian Society, Calcutta, per Sir J. Y. Philip, Hon. Sec. and Treas., additional to 1st instal. of £13,000 | 959 | 2 | 2 |
| *Per Mrs. Robertson: Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (60th subs.) (£3 1s. 4d.), Portland Forge Co., Ltd. (18th subs.) (£1 13s. 5d.) ... ... ... ... | 4 | 14 | 9 |
| *Per Mrs. Abbott, per A. G. Boulton, Esq. (Bombay) | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Com.: Proceeds from "Thistle Souvenir Book," per Dr. J. Hamilton McIlroy (£463 3s. 4d.), Some Members of the "Glasgow Rotary Club," to name bed (£77 13s. 6d.), Ardrossan Academy Old Girls' Club, per Miss Hunter, to name "Ardrossan Academy" bed (£43), Queen Margaret College Students, for upkeep of "Queen Margaret College" bed (£36 11s. 2d.), Towards upkeep of "Bridge of Weir" bed, per Mrs. A. W. Farquhar: Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton (£5), Mrs. Wylie (£5), Mrs. Herbertson (£5), Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Farquhar (£5), Mrs. Pearson (£1 1s.), Mrs. Porteous (£1 1s.), Mrs. John Buchanan (£1 1s.), Mrs. Jas. Muirhead (£1), Mrs. Church (£1), Mrs. Arthur Muirhead (10s.), Mrs. Bird (5s.), Dr. Robinson (2s. 6d.)—(£26 0s. 6d.), Towards upkeep of "Rabbie Burns" bed, Troon Suffrage Society (£25), C. E. Galbraith, Esq. (£25), Canadian Forestry Corps (part proceeds of concert), per Mrs. Clifford (£10 8s.), *"In Memory of Matthew and Struthers Findlay," Jas. Findlay, Esq. (£10), Result of Raffle, Mrs. W. S. McLennan (£9 8s.), Kilsyth "Y" Branch B.W.T.A., per Miss H. G. Brown (£5 5s.), *Mrs. Speirs (£5), Miss J. White (£5), *Mrs. Maitland Ramsay (£5), Women's Freedom League, per Miss Steven (£4 14s. 9d.), *Towards upkeep of "Airdrie Academy" bed, per Miss Paterson (£4 5s.), Mrs. Blackburn (£3), Hunstanton W.S.S., per Mrs. Messiter (£2 10s.), Miss MacCallum (£2 10s.), Miss Warden, to be added to proceeds of Café Chantant, Burnside (£2 3s. 2d.), A. J. Forfar, Esq. (£2 2s.), In Memory of A. and J. F., Pollokshields (£2), Miss Teacher (Meatless Days) (£1 16s. 3d.), Sewing Class of Partick Branch "Glasgow Infant Health Visitors' Assoc.," per Mrs. Morrison (£1 11s. 6d.), Sale of Cross-stitch Patterns, Mrs. Gifford (£1 10s.), John Stevenson, Esq. (£1 10s.), *Miss Grimestone (17s. 6d.), Miss Edna Watson (collecting box): *Cambuslang (16s. 3d.), *Mrs. Pryor (10s.), *Dr. Jane Robertson (10s.), Mrs. MacKenzie Anderson (10s.), *The Misses Anderson (10s.), Kirklane Mothers' Meeting, per Mrs. Dykes (10s.), Mrs. Laird (collecting box), Cambuslang (7s. 4d.), Miss Elliot Anderson (5s.). *Workmen's Scheme:* *Employees Caledonian Railway, Motherwell & Edinburgh Districts (per D. Hawthorn, Esq.) (£61 8s. 3d.), Messrs. Langlands & Sons (£50), Messrs. Barr & Stroud (Employees) (£25), *Employees Messrs. J. & J. White (£20 6s. 3d.), Employees Messrs. P. & W. Anderson (12s. 7d.), Employees Messrs. John Laing & Son (£10), *Employees Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd. (£9 11s. 8d.), Office Staff, City of Glasgow Life Branch of Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., per R. C. Algie, Esq. (£7), *Employees Messrs. Wm. Beattie (£3 16s. 2d.), Firm and Employees Messrs. Leggar Bros. (£3 3s.), *Trongate Yards and Fitzroy Employees of Messrs. P. & W. McLennan, Ltd. (£3 7s. 6d.), *Employees Messrs. Wm. Martin, Sons & Co. (£2 2s.), Employees Messrs. Matthew Barr & Co. (£2), *Employees Messrs. Craigpark Electric Cable Co. (£2), Employees Messrs. Alexander Cousland & Son (£2), *Employees Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd. (£2), *Employees and Staff Messrs. Hay, Nisbet & Co., Ltd. (£2), Staff *Daily Record and Mail*, for Dr. Louise McIlroy's Scots Nurses in the East (15s.), *Employees Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co., Ltd. (12s.), Staff and Employees Messrs. Anderson & Munro (7s. 6d.) | 1,000 | 5 | 7½ |
| *Per Miss Etta Shankland, collected in Greenock for Corsica: Anonymous (£50), Robert Kerr, Esq. (£25), Messrs. John Drummond & Sons (£25), Messrs. Caird & Co. Ltd. (£25), Messrs. Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. (£25), Messrs. John Walker & Co. (£25), Anonymous (£20), Anonymous, (£20), Anonymous (£20), Messrs. Thos. Boag & Co. (£20), J. Smith, Esq. (Smith's Warehouse) (£10), Colonel Hamilton (£5 5s.), Mrs. John Hamilton (£5 5s.), Messrs. Duncan Nicol & Co. (£5), Brewers' Sugar Co. Ltd. (£5 5s.), East End Co-operative Society (£3 3s.), Employees East End Co-operative Society (£2), F. L. Wrede, Esq. (£5), Hew M. Ross, Esq. (£2), Very Rev. Canon Houlihan (£1 1s.), Mrs. Wingate (£1), Miss Mary Hamilton (5s.), Messrs. David Wilson (5s.), Miss Lang (2s. 6d.), A Friend (2s. 6d.), Miss Curtis (5s), Mrs. Cameron (10s.), per A. R. Stewart, Esq.: A. R. Stewart, Esq. (10s.), P. Brand, Esq. (1s.), David Brand, Esq. (2s.), D. M., (2s.), Rev. J. F. McFadyen (India) (£1), John A. Stott, Esq. (1s), J. R. Brown, Esq. (1s.), Miss Curtis (2nd don.) (meatless days) (10s.), Collected in schools, to name "Greenock School Pupils'" beds, for one year (Corsica): Hillhead School, per Wm. Lees, Esq., Headmaster (£2 2s. 4d.), Hillhead School Teachers, per Wm. Lees, Esq., Headmaster (£1), Ladyburn School after Lantern Lecture (£1), Messrs. Finlay & Robert Morrison (2s. 0½d.), Glebe School, envelope collection, per R. Thexton, Esq., Headmaster (£10 10s.), Holmscroft School, per Chas. Black, Esq., Headmaster, (£20), Ladyburn School, per John Ireland, Esq., Headmaster (£8 6s. 3d.), Mearns Street School, per Jas. Service, Esq., Headmaster (£12 7s.), Higher Grade School, per James Beattie, Esq., Headmaster (£13 12s. 2d.), Hillend School, Envelope Collection (further donation), per William Lees, Esq., Headmaster (£9), Oral School for the Deaf, Envelope Collection, per Miss L. Whyte (£1 8s.), Beltrees school, after Lantern Lecture (£3 1s. 8½d.), Highlanders' Academy, Envelope Collection, per Archd. Macdonald, Esq., Headmaster (£17 18s. 3d.), Ardgowan School, Envelope Collection, per Jas. Hutchison, Esq., Headmaster (£10), Belville Place School, Envelope Collection, per J. Donald, Esq., Headmaster (£12 9s. 8d.), Oral School (further donation) (5s.), Clyde School, after Lantern Lecture (15s.), Finnart School, Envelope Collection, per W. B. Ingram, Esq., Headmaster (£15 6s. 9d.), Cartsburn School, per D. McFarlane, Esq., Headmaster (£10 1s. 3d.), Pupils Beltrees School, Friday Collection throughout term, per Miss Taylor (£3 0s. 3d.), Envelope Collection, per Miss Taylor (£5), Proceeds Dancing Exhibition, per Miss Robertson (further for "Beltrees" bed) (£3), Shaw Street School (Envelope Collection), per William McWhirter, Esq., Headmaster (£8 10s.)—(£477 11s. 7d.)—Result of 1st week Penny Collection, Greenock (£46 5s. 9d.)—Total, £523 17s. 4d., Already acknowledged, £6 3s. 2d., Balance ... | 517 | 14 | 2 |
| | £196,093 | 10 | 3½ |

* Denotes further donations.

## What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Wolverton and District.—The annual meeting was held on the 27th ult., the Rev. Canon Harnett presiding. The Hon. Secretary's report showed this new society had made good progress during the year, having more than doubled its membership, affiliated with the National Union, and joined the Oxford, Berks, and Bucks Federation. It had held two public meetings, one of which was addressed by Mrs Fawcett. The financial year closed with a small deficit, but this had since been removed by a grant from the Federation

Miss Margaret Jones, of the National Union Executive, gave a graphic and very interesting account of the proceedings of the annual council, and at the close, a resolution was passed urging the Government to adopt the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference on the question of woman's suffrage. This resolution is to be sent to the Prime Minister and to the local M.P.

Kingston and Surbiton. — The annual general meeting was held on March 28th, and attended by a good proportion of members. Committee and officers were elected. Rule 6 of the constitution was altered to enable the society to hold its annual meeting after the N.U. Council, so that work for the year might be arranged to correspond with the plans of the N.U. The following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting record their satisfaction that the Speaker's Conference has given public assent to the general principle of the enfranchisement of women. They believe that after this affirmation of the principle, no legislation without the inclusion of women is possible."

A collection of £1 was made for the Common Cause Y.W.C.A. Hut at Coventry.

Worcester.—The annual meeting of the Worcester Society was held in the Vaulted Hall, the Deanery, on Thursday, March 22nd, the President, Mrs. Moore Ede, presiding. At the opening of the proceedings a vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late Mrs. Harley, and appreciation of her work, was passed, the audience standing in response. The usual business was taken, after which Miss Geraldine Cooke, who kindly came in place of Mrs. Alys Russell, gave a very interesting and forcetul address on "The Present Position of the Suffrage Movement."

The following resolution was passed unanimously: "That this meeting urges the Government to introduce without delay a Bill on the general lines of the Speaker's Conference proposals, so that the Parliament that deals with the problems of reconstruction may be representative of women as well as men." This was forwarded to the member, Sir E. Goulding.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker, and to the Dean, and Mrs. Moore Ede for kindly lending the Hall. A collection was taken for the Worcester bed, in the S.W. Hospital in Corsica, which is beginning its third year.

Oxford.—The society held its annual meeting on March 15th, at 8 p.m., under the presidency of Professor Geldart. The audience consisted not only of members, but of their friends, as it was felt that non-members should be given an opportunity of hearing Dr. King-Atkinson and Miss Rathbone. The business part of the meeting, which was sandwiched between the two speeches, consisted of the reports of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and the election of officers and committee. The members heard with regret of the retirement of Mrs. Margoliouth, owing to her absence in India, from the Chairmanship of the Committee, a position which she has filled ever since the Oxford Society was formed.

Dr. King-Atkinson gave an arresting account of the work of the Galician Units; an account which made us realise anew both the heroism and the value of the task undertaken by the doctors and nurses. Her story of the work of the Zemstvos was made still more interesting by the events of the days just following, and as a consequence of her address, a cheque for £40 has been sent from the Oxford Society to the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Unit. Miss Rathbone then spoke on the political situation and the prospects of women's suffrage in the immediate future, and gave a statesmanlike analysis of the position of things. To this speech, also, recent events have given an added interest.

The meeting closed with very hearty votes of thanks.

## Special Notice.

In order to avoid wastage of paper no publication will be allowed to be issued to newsagents, bookstalls, &c., on sale or return, after April 30th.

**Will all our readers therefore kindly give A Standing Order**

to their Newsagent to supply The Common Cause weekly, as it will be impossible to obtain copies, unless ordered in advance,

**EXCEPT FROM THE OFFICE, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.?**

## Forthcoming Meetings.

*APRIL 16.*

**Birmingham**—Westminster Road — Women's Meeting—Speaker: Mrs. Martin 3 p.m.

**Blackheath**—Mrs. Markem, 36, Shooter's Hill Road—"The Work of the Millicent Fawcett Unit in Russia"—Speaker: Dr. Olive Bentham 3 p.m.

**St. John's Institute**—623, Holloway Road—"Position of Women after the War"—Speaker: Mrs. Bertram 3.25 p.m.

*APRIL 17.*

**Bristol**—Portishead—"The Present Situation"—Speaker: Mrs. W. C. H. Cross 5 p.m.

*APRIL 18.*

**Birmingham**—Crick—Annual Meeting — The Rectory—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 3 p.m.

**Bristol**—40, Park Street—Working Party 3—5 p.m.

*APRIL 19.*

**Cardiff**—The office, 132, Queen Street—Annual Member's Meeting—Speaker: Mrs. Coombe-Tennant 7 p.m.

*APRIL 20.*

**Birmingham**—Central Hall—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 3 p.m.

*APRIL 24.*

**London**—Mrs. Arthur Whitting, 4, Cheyne Gardens—"(a) Scottish Women's Hospital and (b) Women's Service"—Speaker: Mrs. Bertram 3.30 p.m.

*APRIL 30.*

**London**—Miss Henniker, 90, Comeragh Road, W. Kensington—"Women's Service and Lamp Day"—Speaker: Mrs. Bertram

### London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

APRIL 24th, 1917, 3.30 p.m.—4, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.—"Women's Service and Scottish Hospitals"—Speakers: Mrs. Bertram, Miss May Curwen.

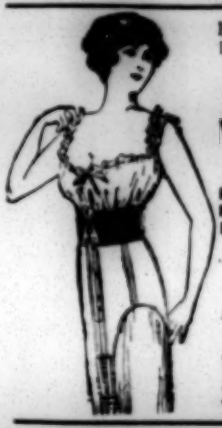
APRIL 24th, 1917, 5 p.m.—2, Harrington Gardens—Chairman: Mrs. Carrington-Wilde—Speaker: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield.

## Coming Events.

Judge Neil, of Chicago, will lecture on "Mothers' Pensions" at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday, April 17th, at 8 p.m. Other speakers will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Dr. Barbara L. Tchaykovsky. Tickets 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. can be obtained from the W.S.W., 400, Old Ford-road, Bow; the International Suffrage Shop, 5, Duke-street, Strand, W.C.; and at the door.

New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage.—Public Meetings every Tuesday, 3 o'clock, in The New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. April 17th: "Some Questions of Reconstruction," Prof. L. T. Hobhouse (University of London). Admission free.

The Warden of University Hall, Leeds, wishes to hear of six girls (not less than 17-18 years of age, Domestic Science pupils preferred) who are on the point of leaving a High School or Secondary School, and are willing to undertake duties as housemaids and mistresses in the Hall, from April 23rd to July 9th. Part of these duties are already done by the students themselves, to relieve the pressure caused by war conditions. When off duty the girls will share the common rooms and life of the students, and the educational and recreative opportunities available for residents in a University town. The payment will be 30s. a month, with board, residence, and laundry. Those who after a certain period prove competent to assume responsibility, will then be paid on a higher scale.

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